J. CASKEY, . . - - Editor THURSDAY NOV. 21, 1861

Fall In .- Our fellow citizen, M. Spriger Enq., has been commissioned to recruit a com-pany in Holmes county, for the 45th Regiment. It is only a few days since he began, but his success thus far has been first rate. Patriotic ing torches, headed by music and surrounder

be broken up on Friday or Saturday of this selves from the procession to perform the duty week, and the troops now there, sent to Camp assigned them. As they entered the mansion

The merchants of Millersburg will not have as much cause for crying over the breaking up appearance. Mr. John C. Voger, then, as Chairof this camp, as those of Wooster will, for to the former it has been a serious injury, and to latter the cause of an overflow of customers.

We give elsewhere full particulars of the doings of the fleet on the South Carolina coast.

There is not much else of War news that is worth publishing. We have a large army in the field, at a large cost of money, and, naturally enough, the expectations of our people are large, but thus far but little has been done, and but little of that, well done. Some of our Generals are imitating the march of the King of the French, so celebrated in song.

The King of the French marched up the hill, With fifty thousand men, The King of the French marched up the hill, And then marched down again.

THANKSGIVING-RIGHT MOVE-Next Thursday, the 28th inst., being the day set apart by Governor DENNISON, to be observed as a day of Thankagiving and Praise to Almighty God for the bountiful mercies which he has bestowed up-on us as a People, the business men of Millersourg have, with commendable unanimity agreed to close their places of business on that day .-We take pleasure in putting this resolution on record, and hope it will serve as a precedent for all similar occasions, hereafter.

for all similar occasions, hereafter.

A notice, giving the Religious exercises to be observed on that day was handed in, but has been mustaid. Our recollection of its protection. been mulaid. Our recollection of its contents John Corbus, are, that there is to be preaching at the Metho-G. L. Cook. of the Lutheran Church, at half past 10 o'clock G. Snorr,
A. T. Bell, dist Episcopal Church by the Rev. J. W. Swick,

Traitors in Public Service.

It is unquestionable that there are traitorous spies in the public offices at Washington. They are not mere lookers on, but employess of the Departments. They are men who are supported M. Fike. by the government they would destroy. A telegram was found at Port Royal from Jeff Davis, announcing the sailing of the fleet, and saying that it was destined for Port Royal. This could not have been known only to a few-n very few. The leak is, therefore, confined to close quarters. Why cannot the "leaky vessel"

But there is consolation in the fact that while the sailing and destination of the fleet were thus known long in advance, the rebels could not make any formidable show of resistance to our possession of their "sacred soil."onstrates thier weakness. Their whole force is on the Potomac. Their early information and ample facilities availed nothing, becanse the material was not there.

From East Tennessee.

Long ago the Government promised the loyal citizens of East Tennessee substantial "nid and comfort," It has not been given. Johnson, Maynard, and a host of common people have been driven from their homes. Brownlow, the indomitable, is in prison. Still the Union sendurable. Its tyranny has culminated. Pa- ton to New York and other ports form South tience in waiting for Northern troops is exhausted. Open revolt has been commenced in some of the counties. One sharp skirmish has taken place, and the Unionists have established two camps in the mountains. Knoxville is under martial law, and the Union movement has assumed such magnitude that the rebel Governor of Tennessee calls for a general arming to put it down. Will not the Government order a column into East Tennessee at once? Where can one hundred thousand of the half million of volunteers in the field be more advantageously

present war has caused more general rejoicing mong the loyal portion of the American people than the recent capture of the rebel envoys, Slidell and Mason. The arrest would have been peculiarly gratifying, even if they had been engaged on a mission from which the triators expected to derive vast benefits, because they were two of the most adroit, influential, bitter, and determined foes of the Union. Slidell occupied so important a position that he expected to be made the President of the Southern Confederacy, and did far more to promote the Secession movement than his successful rival, Jefferson Davis. Ex-Senator Mason is one of the wort traitors this country ever produced, and has long been actively engaged in the unboly task of plunging Virginia, notwithstanding her strong conservative elements, into the vortex of

No event since the commencement of the

The Wooster Republican says Col. de Courcy has issued an order to Captains of Com-panies of the 16th Regiment O. V. M., requiring them to report at Camp Tiffin, on or before Thursday the 18th inst., all volunteers who have signed the rolls, or been sworn in by a Justice of the Peace, or authorized recruiting officers, and all who are not reported in camp on that day, will be proceeded against as describers.

The effect of this order will fall like a wet blanket on those who have enrolled their names with companies for mere show, intending to frame an excuse and stay at home when marching time comes. The signing of a muster roll is equivalent to being sworn in by a Justice of the Peace, and men who have done so in order to get others to calist, without any intention of going themselves, will find that they have been capplt in a trap they set for others.

Now that Port Royal and Beaufort are in our possession, it is evident that the proper military and naval authorities will take measures to reinforce General SHERMAN, so that be will soon have a sufficient number of troops to conduct extensive offensive operations against the rebels of the cotton States. A correspondent at Washington has good reason to believe that orders have been issued to several regiments in the army of the Potomac to hold themselves in readiness to reinforce Gen. Sherman, while the Washington Star of last evening states that two regiments have already gone forward. and that they will be followed by fifteen thou-

The diptheria is prevailing to an alarming extent among children in portions of Northern Ohio. Several deaths from it have re- those two eminent rebels is merely carrying cently occurred in Perr, Lake cuunty. The out a principle long maintained by the En-Palaceville Press learns that the disease for a glish Government. Can the ministers of the county, amount to \$3,372 42, with two townfew days past has yielded more readily to the Queen object to our practising the principle they ships to hear from. This is a good showing for remedies used by the physicians.

Reception of Gen. Premont 1251

on of Gen. Farmon, his Staff an The reception of Gen. Farmone, his Staff and Body-Guard, in St. Louis, on the evening of the 8th inst., after being removed was perfect ovation. They had met with the most enthusiastic salutations along the entire route from Springfield to St. Louis, and on reaching the city they found one of the largest assembly cognitive of the largest assembly general to greet them ever witnessed there. Gen. FREMONT immediately proceeded to his headquarters, and soon after a pro

in motion. Arriving at the beadquarters, the CAMP TURES.—It seems to be reduced to a members of the committee appointed to deliver estainty, that Camp Tiffin, near Wooster, is to an address to Gen. FREMONT, detached themthey were ushered into one of the large front rooms, and directly after the General made his man of the Committee, addressed Gen. Fax-MONT, In which he alluded to the work of detraction by "ambitious rivals and enemies" without any mealy mouthed circumlocution saying, nevertheless, "an loyal citizens, we fol-low your example in yielding due obedience to edicts of the powers that be."

Gen. FREMONT was much moved as the might throng of huzzaing citizens greeted him with such enthusiasm. His response to address was calm and dignified; saying, in reference to the charges that had been alluded to, I shall soon have occasion, for I shall make occasion, to an-swer all these charges more definitely. Until then, I will rely upon this evening for my de-

The notice to the public was brief, but the assemblage is said to have been the greatest ever witnessed in St. Louis .- State Journa!.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to close our business houses on Thursday, the 28th day of Nov., which is the day appointed by the Governor of Ohio to be observed as a public

V. Vogel, L. Frits, John Lidy, J. Cherrybolmon H. Hulce, J. Eberbardt, Frazer & Gray, J. K. Raiff, M. Shulthess, C. Ress. R. W. Coffey. E. H. Hull, B. B. Stafford, W. Cary, Mayers, E. Koch, Jas. Hebron & Son. Euos Brown & Co., G. Etner, H. S. Weston, J. Jordon, S. McCrory, Baker & Wholf,

A. B. Frey, Altred Crump, Caskey & Ingles. CONFESCATION .- The property of JOHN W. RUSsell, of Wheeling, has been confiscated by the Government authoristics. Reserve was chairman of the Virginia delegation in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic National Conventions, and has the reputation of being one of the most vigorous of the Virginia traitors.

It is a remarkable fact that some of the post prominent commanders of the naval expeditions were either born or raised in the Southern States. The Commodore, Duroxr, although born in New Jersey, was appointed to the navy from Delaware, and most of his relatives are residents of that State. Captain STEEDMAN, of the steamer Belvidere, is a untive of South Carelina, and Captain Daayron of the Pocahonias is also a native of that State, and the son of a former Congressman (now deceased) from the Charleston district.

IT It is the intention of Government, if Beaufort is successfully retained in our control, timent lives. Secession has become uneu- to offer every facility for the shipment of cotof goods in Rhode Island suitable for the Southern market, for which cotton will be received. It will no doubt be the object of Confederacy to prevent the export of cotton from Southern ports; but where there are buyers, there also ome will be found ready to sell. Every facility will be offered by the Government for the revival of the cotton trade.

Jim Lane's Policy.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Springfield, asserts that General LANE is not in favor of freeing the negroes, per se, but is in favor of confiscating the property of armed rebels, whether it consist of pegroes or horses. It is not because the negroes are slaves that he would free them, but because they are part and parcel of the estate of armed traitors. In other words, he words, he would confiscate their property without regard to the nature of it. It is certainly the common sense view of the case, and should be the policy of the Gov-

ion, and scene, of murderous treachery, Guyandotte, is a step in the right direction. If the ishabitants had half sense, they must have known that their conduct in assisting in man sacre of our troops, would provoke the summary retribution. Every place where such bloody reason is practiced, should be laid in ashes, and all the assassins caught should be promptly shot or hung. It is time to make war troubl some to those who insist upon it.

SHERMAN'S BRIGADE .- There are now twentyone companies for SHERMAN's Brigade, now in Camp Buckinkham, near Manafield. Some of the companies are not quite full yet, but the brigade is very rapidly approaching completion. Mr. L. D. Myers, of the Mansfield Herald, has been appointed Quartermaster of the 64th Regiment.

Mason and Slidel. capture of these rebel Ministers going abroad is certainly a streak of good luck, and does much credit to the angacity and prompt action of Com, Wikers. The blow will prove a severe one to the rebels, as they counted mu on their influence in securing the favorable action of England and France. The Southern Press has boasted largely of the escape of Mason and SLIDELL through our blockading fleet and of the honors paid them at Havanna, which will make their capture by the gallant WILKES the more humiliating. Both are traitors of the deepest dye, and should be made examples of.

The arrest of Messrs, Mason and SLIDELL on board an English vessel, and under the English flag, has occasioned a great degree of speculation. Many contend that this act of our naval officer involves an infringement upon the British subjects, and the immunity the Government extends to prisoners of State. The question is a delicate one; but this is the way we view it: England has always contended for the right of search. This was the principle involved in the war of 1812; America has always opposed its exercise, both in the field and in the Cabinet. Thus, at best, the arrest of

Matters at Port Royal.

while waiting to be questioned under guard of a file of soldiers. The instant one was spoken to, the bit of wide-awake or the rimless crown of straw which did daty as a hat, would be jerked off with the characteristic obsequiousness, the negro stand scraping and bowing, answering meanwhile his catechism, as well as he could with the noisy and struggling beast distracting his attention.

THE DAY OF DELIVERANCE. Our troops were accompanied in their first reconnoisance into the Island by Dr. J. J. Cra-ven, who reports the negroes on the plantations further inland as almost wild with delight at the advent of our troops and the hasty flight of their masters, which they described with the

their masters, which they described to utmost gusto.

"O Lord! massa," said one, "we'se so glad to see you. We'se prayed and prayed the good Lord that he would send you Yankees, and we knowed you'se was coming."

"How could you know that?," asked Dr. Craven. "You can't read the paper; how did you

get the news?"

"No, massa, we'se can't read but we'se can listen. Massa and missus uses to read, and sometimes they would read loud, and then we would listen so"—making an expressive gesture indicative of close attention at a key-hole. -- "When I'se get a chance I'se would listen, and Jim, him would listen, and we put the bits together, and we knew'd the Yankees were coming. Bless the Lord, massa."

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CONTRABANDS Another stout fellow asserted that the good Lord had appeared to him in the shape of a "Yankee," who assured him that his hour of deliverance was at hand. When some doubt was expressed as to the negro statements in regard to numbers, one of

hero answered:
"We can't read, but we can count."

"We can't read, but we can count."
"How did you learn to count?"
"Picking cotton, massa. We'se all got to count when we pick cotton, massa."

There seems to be abundant work for them to do in picking cotton on Hilton Head Island, which our troops have occupied, and it is to be hoped that their services will be in some way turned to account for this purpose.

Acres of it, already white for the harvest, were found within less than a mile of Fort Walker, and will be lost, unless speedily attended to.

walker, and will be lost, duties appeared to Several buildings filled with unginned cotton, were also found further back toward Skull Creek, and on the islands beyond that stream similar deposits could be seen. A heavy snoke which was seen at a distance, the negroes reported to come from a lot of cotton which had been fired by the retreating rebels. NEGRO FREE-MASONEY.

For some reason or other the aegroes appeared at first inclined to wait until they were called for before making their appearance, but the few who were dismissed on the first day spread the report the Yankees were indeed at hand, and the next morning a number cane in from the mainland, where their masters had retreated, making their escape at night in a canoe.—
The reports must have spread as far up as Beaufort in an astonishingly short space of time, for when our boats went up there the negroes were ready to greet them.

By that singular sort of freemasonry which seems to be established among the negroes, the report will speedily spread from one end of the South to the other, and before the snows of December shall have whitened the plains of the

cember shall have whitened the plains of the North, even in distant Texas the story of our appearance will have traveled distorted by thousand exaggerations, to excite the enger-hopes of those who are watching and waiting so patiently for the deliverance which is so near at hand.

The correspondent of the New York Herald describes the first visit to Beaufort by a Lieu-tenant with a flag of truce:

On landing, Lieutenant Sprotson was met by a number of aegroes, who seemed greatly re-joiced to see him, and who cheered lustily for the Stars and Stripes. They informed Lieut. Sprotson that there were but two whites left in the village, and took him to one, who met the Lieutenant at the door of his store waving a erner by birth, reported that the negroes were perfectly wild, and were pludering stores and dwellings, wantonly destroying property of every kind and carrying off everything of a portable character that they could lay their

hards upon,
They had been worked up to a pitch of fren They had been worked up to a pitch of frenzy by their masters, who shot several negroes who refused to accompany them into the woods, and away from the village to prevent them from communicating with the United States forces; und that the negroes were retaliating in this manner, and that the lives of the remaining whites and their property were horribly insecure. A perfect Saturnalia had begun.

HOW SLAVES LOVE THEIR WASTERS.

How SLAVES LOVE THEIR MASTERS.

A boat load of negroes came aboard the vessel, and they were distinctly informed by Capt. Ammen that we had not come for the purpose of taking them away from their masters, nor of obliging them to continue in a state of slavery; and that they might go to Beaufort or to Hilton Head, as they pleased.

Nearly two hundred contrabands have already arrived within our lines, and the accessions increase daily. And these fat, sleek, well-to-do darkies, are the favorite slaves of the wealthiest and largest slave-owners in South Carolina, where the institution is said to assume its mildest form, and where, consequently, the slaves are more contented and happier than in any other part of the South. The negroes here would never leave their masters, they would fight and lay down their lives for them, if necessary, before they would allow "Lincoln's hirelings" to land upon the sacred soil.

How correct they were in their estimate of their strength of these black scoundrels love and affection for massa, and the "little log hut" may be easily appreciated when I state that one of the first negroes that came in was the

and affection for massa, and the "little log futmay be easily appreciated when I state that
one of the first negroes that came in was the
driver on Mr. Seabury's plantation, and among
others, were body servants of Gen. Dray ton and
Coatesworth Pinckney, whose plantations are
within ten tiles of us. They come, and go
into ecstacies of joy, when they feel that they
are safe.

A CHARLESTON PLEASURE PARTY.

A curious fact bas come to light. Our

A curious fact has come to light. Our reconnoisance on Tuesday was considered in the
light of an attack, by the rebels, and they sent
to Charleston some very highly-colored reports.
They represented our fleet as having made two
attempts to take the batteries, but each was so
warmly contested, that our fleet withdrew.

The reports, therefore, of the defeat of our
fleet excited the curiosity of the Charlestonians,
and many of them, including the British and
French Consuls, and quite a number of ladies,
the elite of the city, came up in the rebel flotilla, and witnessed what was to be a splendid
victory for their forces. The result was far different from what they expected. When the

ferent from what they expected. When the fleet opened fire upon the batteries and the rebel flottlla, Com. Tatnall had other business to attend to, and he, with the British and French Consuls, and the ladies, steamed back to Charleston at a rate that astonished even, themseives.

Monetary. The specie in the Banks and Sub-Treasury at New York on the 1st of January, was Received from California since 39,217,218

Foreign Imports since......35,855,957 Sent inland since Jan...\$41,148,823

The receipt for duties during Tuesday last amount is about \$146,000 a sum much exceeding that taken in on any day for a long time. WELL DONE, WAYNE.—The contributions fo

FIGHT AT GAULY BRIDGE. THE REBELS CATCH A TARTAR

Capture of Mason and Slidell.

Washington, Nov. 16.
Capt. Talor who arrived here with dispatches reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegoes the escape of Slideli and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding hence to Havanna it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th inst. on the British Mail Steamer Trent, alving between Vers Conc. here are the second statement of the statement of the second plying between Vera Cruz by way of Havannaud St. Thomas, and Southampton. While the Sm Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama channel, about 24 miles to the Westcases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieut. Fairfar, who boarding the packet arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. Hewever, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries Enstis and McFarlin were also brought on board and are now on their and converted to the San San McFarlin were also brought on board and are now on their way to New York. The packet had no other save her own flag. The remainder of her passengers, including the Ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party were not molested and were therefore left free to pursue their journey. Official dispatches are voluminous and include several necounts of the capture, together with a protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

The Cœuer De Leon went down to the flottlin last night and returned at 10 o'clock this morning. She reports affairs unchanged down the river. A consting aloop run the blockade yesterday, and although 40 rounds were fired at her from the rebel Batteries not a shot strock her. The Harriet Lane started down this morning to join the flotilla.

struck her. The Harriet Lane started down this morning to join the flotilla.

CAMP GALLEY MOUNT, VA., Nov. 13.

The rebel forces by way of Raleigh and Fayette, protected by New River, which falls through a precipitous gorge 600 or 702 feet deep, attacked and attempted to dislodge our troops from the encampment on the Lewisburg road at and about Gauley. Their cannonading was replied to with interest as induced them to make no further investments in that way.

On the night of the 10th inst., preparation for attacking and possibly capturing the rebels were so far advanced that a select force from Gen. Cox's Brigade crossed the Kanawha and New rivees, and by ten o'clock the next day had driven them back three miles from all the heights. A column under Gen. Scheack intended attacking them in the rear, but were prevented from crossing the river owing to high tended attacking them in the rear, but were provented from crossing the river owing to high water. Another column under Gen. Benham, placed to attack their front or flank and rear, moved up as far as possible and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from four P. M. till dark.

While Benham's column laid on their arms waiting for morning, the rebels began to retreat from their entrenched camp, and before our troops discovered the movement, they were well

from their entrenched camp, and before our troops discovered the movement, they were well ou their way to Raleigh. Their cavalry horses were used in bauling their baggage-wagons.—Gen. Benham, on learning of their retreat, pursued them for 25 miles, amidst a drenching rain, over muddy roads, when fluding that there was but little chance of overtaking them, turned back from the pursuit.

In a skirmish with the rear guard, Col. Crogan of the rebel cavalry and a few others were killed.

It is thought that Floyd has come to the con clusion that Western Virginia is not worth fight-ing for. The loss on our side was but 2. The above is sent by consent of Gen. Rosen-

The Retreat to St. Louis. The St. Louis Democrat in noticing the move

to St. Louis, says:
The reason for this abandonment of the The reason for this abandonment of the Southwestern campaign we suppose must remain for a time a matter of speculation. It is not to be supposed that our army is retiring in any fear of the result of a contest with the rebel forces, and we are left to conjecture that the concentration of Gen. Hunter's forces at this point has a more important meaning than the mere providing of good winter quarters for the troops. In the meantime if the whole army is to be retired, what is to become of the Union men in the Southwest, and how soon may we expect a return of Gen. Price and his army to the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties."

getting within striking distance of the enemy. His Body Guard had gallantly swept down and put to rout one strong detachment. The whole army were eager, confident and determined, and would have followed up Price in "double quick" even thro' Arkansas under the lead of the Pathfinder. In an evil hour Gen. Hunter superseded Gen. Frement. His plan of pursuit and battle were cast aside, and a retrograde movement was inaugurated. The cost of pre-paration and march of two hundred miles were paration and march of two hundred miles were thrown away, and the camgaign closed ingloriously by one of the most remarkable retreats on record. Gen. Hunter could have had a battle if he had sought one, and then had the richest portion of Arkansas for winter quarters.—Missouri might have been freed from all apprehensions of plunder and terorism of Price and McCulloch, and by spring would have settled down into a quiet Union State. Now, what is to become of the Union Men of the Southwest.

Retreat of the Cumberland Gap Expedition.

The Cincinnati Commercial's correspondent says that the Cumberland Gap Expedition, of which so much was hoped and expected, has ingloriously retreated. His letter says: CAMP NEAR CRAB ORCHARD, (

Kentucky, Nov. 15th, 1861. (
After a march of almost unparalleled severi ty, considering there was no apparent necessity for it, part of the Wild Cat Brigade arrived this or it, part of the wild Cat Brigade arrived this evening, at a point within two miles of Crab Orchard, and went into camp. Many of our poor fellows are still struggling and straggling along the road, painfully striving to reach a barbor of rest. This march was as disastrous as a battle-field and defeat. I have no time now, even if I were not severely fatigued, to depict the wretched picture. I will do it here-

after.
The 14th, 17th, and 34th Ohio will encam The 14th, 17th, and 34th Ohio will encamphere. The Tennesseeans and 3d Kentucky regiment were ordered back to London, after the advance of the former have reached a point 3 miles beyond Mt. Vernon. Many of the Tennesseeans went back before orders were issued to that effect, proclaiming their intention to return home. Our march has temporarily disabled the entire brigade, and large numbers will be in the hospital in a day or two. So ends the "Great Cumberland Gap Expedition."

The Commercial comments upon this as fol-The Commerdial comments upon this as fol-

lows:
The news that the Cumberland Gap expedition has made an absurd and ruinous retreat, is enough to sicken the whole country. There has been an alarm both false and foolish, and a most abordinable stampede. While the East Tennesseeaus were burning to advance, and East Tennessee was converted into a trap for Zollicoffer's army, our army, as if it were com-Zollicoffer's army, our army, as if it were commanded by idiois, runs away. We have no heart to comment on such imbeculity. If it continues, of course the Tennessee Regiments in our army will make their peace with Jeff.

The Benefit of Good Advice. Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching withe poor, suffering, teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opinm which are usually Got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupity the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cherful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice. Sold everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle. Office, 13 Cedar street, New York.

How to Deing.—"Now gentlemen," said
Sheridan to his guests, as the ladies left the
room, "let us understand each other. Are we
to drink like men or like beasts?" Somewhat
indignant, the guests exclaimed, "Like men. of
course." "Then," he replied, "we are going to
get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more
than they was:" the relief of soldiers by the citizens of Wayne

Washington Correspondence.

I'at Jobs Given to Securionist—McGuire—Gamblers—Fast Horses and Past Women—Cheating and France—Washington Society—Intrigues of Women—Business in Washington—Sudlers and Army Supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14th, 1861.

EEAR DEALER:—Several prominent citizens of Washington who have beretofore been conspicuous by reason of their "South Side" proclivities, are making fine fortunes out of the war in the way of trade and contracts with Unwar in the way of trade and contracts with Un-cle Sam. Somebow the very men who in the early part of the rebellion were open accession-ists and denounced in bitter terms the Admin-istration and the Union soldiers sent here to ists and denounced in bitter terms, the Administration and the Union soldiers sent here to protect the Capital, are more highly favored now with fat jobs and contracts than the true loyal men of the metropolis. A large auctioner and trader here by the name of McGuire on the day subsequent to the attack of the Baltimore mob on the Massachusetts 6th Regiment, met agentlemen belonging to the National Intelligencer, and in great excitement said. "Now what do you think?" The Government will find that they can't bring their Northern hordes through Marvland and desecrate her soil with impunity. The Intelligencer gentleman retorted and Mac became quite warm in favor of the moberate and secessionists of Baltimore. And I may add that the better-half of Mac, is a lady of note here—gives splendid parties, has a large elegant mansion, costly furniture, thousands of dollars worth of paintings; but a more zealous secessionist cannot be found in Dixie's land than she is. Her lord is regarded as one of the wealthy men of Washington and he has made his money out of the Government which he was so anxious to tear to pieces on the 19th of April last. Within the past two or three months he has had an eye out for the fat jobs of Uncle Sam which have been showered upon him with a munificent hand. Two weeks since the boasted to a friend of mine that he bad made tearly thousand dollars out of the Govern nent in one little job.

one little job.

This man is the sample of a large class of the same sort, who sympathize with and aid Jeff. Davis and yet are coining money out of the Government, while good loyal men who would do the business required just as well, and turnish things just as cheap are obliged to occupy the outside of the ring and look on.

There is also a set of gamblers here who have infested the city for years, who keep fast horses

There is also a set of gamblers here who have infested the city for years, who keep fast horses and fast money, and accommodate fast Congressmen who seem to be favored by all administrations, and receive munificent showers from Uncle Sam's money chests, in the way of jobs, contracts, &c., with that sort of department which would induce those not initiated into the secret operations of Washington society to believe that they had a sort of divine right to all these good things. The fact is the Government has always been more or less under the ir fluence of a set of unprincipled cut-throats and vagabouds whose headquarters are here and and who understand the adroit management of the wires which run through all the Departments.

and vagabonds whose headquarters are here and and who understand the adroit management of the wires which run through all the Departments.

Good men and able men who are high in positions here and who have the confidence of the people, are deceived by the cunning reptiles, who are more keen than the old serpent in the garden of Eden, and the result is that they are aware of it. They accomplish their ends through members of Congress and other prominent persons, whom they have brought under obligations to them in some way—secret perhaps in many instances and not very much to the credit of these high functionaries if made public. I might give you instances that are known to have existed under late administrations, where fat jobs and fat officers had been obtained by the secret intrigues and intimacy which has a existed between women, married and udmarried, and members of Congress. If hell itself is any worse than some phases of Washington society it is more abhorrent than any description that I even saw or read. But more of Washington society at some future, torn books and engravings, old letters dec. The negroes assured us this was all affected by the "country people," as they called them (meanting, the field hands), and that they had done all they could to prevent the destruction, but without a avail.

At the postoffice we found a number of important letters; among them one frum Commodore Tatnall, dated a day of two before the battle. He felt, it would seem, quite confident as to the result, and promised that he would stick by the defeaders of the forts until the very last. He certainly redeemed his promise in a very strange manaer; may be he recollected the fale of that other commodore, of Hatteras Inlet not oriety. All the letters in question have been delivered over to Commodore Dupont.

We then country people," as they called them (meantine, to the field hands), and that they and they could to prevent the destruction, but without a vail.

At the postoffice we found a number of important letters; among them o

to be retired, what is to become of the Union men in the Southwest, and how soon may we expect a return of Gen. Price and his army to the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties."

The importance of the news from Tennesce are now safely on board the Wabash, and will soon be placed in their former position.

The other articles captured in the arsenal were a few dozen muskets of the '52 pattern, Sprinfield manufacture; a quantity of bayonets when Gen. Hunter took command of General Fremont's army three or four weeks of good campaigning weather remained. Fremont had covercent the wabash, and will transfer to the seat of war from Virginia and Kentucky to Tennesce and North Carolina. The Union-ties."

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Meantime it is reported that the railroad There is not a doubt but that these were the re

Meantime it is reported that the railroad bridge just north of Nashville has also been de-stroyed, which will leave Buckner at Bowling

Green in a dangerous condition.

The clouds are clearing away and the clear
sunlight is breaking through upon us, while the sunlight is breaking through upon us, while the rebels are encompassed round about with thick and gathering clouds of despair and wrath.—Our young General's prophecy "the war cannot be long; it may be desperate," is having a glorious fulfilment.
"Now glory to the Lord of Hosts from whom all glories are."

Bailing Secesh Prisoners.

Three Virginia rebel prisoners named Hood, Barren and Compton, have been ordered to be let to bail at Wheeling by Judge Jackson, the parties to give in the aggregate \$45,000 security for their future loyal behavior. They were also recognized to report themselves every twenty days to the commandant of the nearest military post. The prisoners were all violent secessionists when the war broke out, but now claim to be tamed down somewhat lent secessionists when the war broke out, but now claim to be tamed down somewhat

But it would seem that the neighbors of Hood and Compton have but little confidence in their professions of loyalty, and will not tolerate their presence. Hood procured bail at Wheeling, and returned home to Marion county Va. The people at once drove him away, and he is now wandering about in Pennsylvania. They would not tolerate on bail a man who had been engaged in the rebel army. Compton was taken by the Commissioners to Marion county to procure bail, but a crowd assembled at Fairmonnt and demanded that Compton should be given up to them.— The officere appealed to the people, and it required all their exertions to save the prisoner. He was not permitted to get bail, and the officers becoming satisfied that Compton would not be allowed to remain alive at Fairmount, brought him back to the Wheeling jail.

what was found there:

The stress gun boats Unadilla, Pembina, and
Curles went up the river yesterday to Beaufort,
under orders from Commodere Dupont. From
the anchorge of the feet of far at the mouth of
Beaufort river, not a human being was seen;
the plantations on either bank were deserted,
and the entire country bore a mouraful aspect
strangely contrasting with the beauty of
the scenery and the glorious sun-shine.
At the confluence of the Beaufort and
Broad rivers, there was a slight change; the
plantations which now began to dot the shore, plantations which now began to dot the shore, gave evidence of a some what numerous colored population, nearly all male; but a single white man showed his face. Approaching the city the negroes were seen paddling their dugman showed his face. Approaching the city the negroes were seen paddling their "dug-outs" close in shore, laden with common household furniture, such as they would be likely to use in their own quarters, but they avoided the gun basts as much as possible. Our object being to reach Beaufort as quickly as possible, we did not attempt to take these fugitives.

The city of Beaufort, one of the most beautiful in southern latitudes, is situated on the right bank of the river, which here makes an extensive sweep, giving the water the appear-

right bank of the river, which here makes an extensive sweep, giving the water the appearance of a broad lake. The town has a frontage on the stream of six or eight furlongs, and the buildings show unmistakably the wealth of their late occupants. The sailors were not permitted to land, the reconnoitering party being composed of the principal officers of the expedition, only tour in number. Some score of the best houses were visited—amongst others, those of Col. E. Rhett, Dr. Elliott and Col. Bramwell—and every building showed evi-Bramwell—and every building showed evidence of the panic which had seized the inhabitants after our victory of last Thursday, and the saturnalia of the negroes after their depart-A few aged slaves afforded us some informa

tior in regard to the events which occurred.-When it was known in Beaufort that the rebel were in flight from their batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point, the whites in Beaufort immediately commenced leaving in hot has'e, some for Charleston and others for a point to-ward the shore of St. Helena Sound. (The latter inlet is to the north of Port Royal, with which there is internal water communication. We learned that every article of property which We learned that every article of property which was valuable and portable was carried off, the bed and matresses having been cut up in order is privide wrapping material for the numerous packages, and the feathers thrown from the windows. Pianofortes stood out on the sidewalks, guitars and other instruments lay in different stages of dilapidation upon the pavements, and the entire place seemed the very picture of ruin and desolation. The houses outside were as beautiful as ever, and the flower gardens were uninjured, but the interiors were in an awfol state, little better than a chaos of broken furniture, torn books and engravings, old letters &c.

time.

This city has never before presented such a business like appearance as it does now. Trade is very brisk, especially in the grocery line, and the avenues and streets are constantly througed during business hours, not with loungers, as in former days, but with men who seem to have something to do. Sullers for the various regiments are reaping a harvest.

Highly Important from Tennesee.

The importance of the news from Tennesee can hardly be overestimated. It will transfer the seat of war from Virginia and Kentucky to Tennessee and North Carolina. The Union—

The other articles captured in the resenal were a few dozen muskets of the '52 pattern,

by knocking off the trunnions. The long room on the second floor, we learned, was used as a ball room by the inhabitants, and served as the headquarters of that gallant corps. "The Beaufort Artillery." Around the wall were festooned the names of Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Pickens, Calhoun, etc.; these were naturally removed from their dusty elevation, and the walls black and bare as the lower chambers.

We were led to believe by the negroes that same intention exists on the next of their late.

ome intention exists on the part of their late night time, throwing the onus upon us. The gunboat Curlow, which came up to the head-quarters this forencon, rejoins the Pembina and Unadilla this evening, and the Commodore has termined that no further excesses shall be mmitted either by blacks or whites. It is unerstood that several companies of marines will e placed on guard there to-morrow for the purpose of watching over the property left by the

Summary of News.

The apple crop of Orleans County, N. Y., this fall is large. The sales will reach 130,000 barrels at prices ranging from \$1,50 to \$2,00 per barrel. The apple crop alone will bring the farmers of the county a quarter of a million of dollars!

Rev. James H. Barger, aged 33, presiding elder of the Quincy District, M. E. Church, one of the most promisidg ministers of the Illinois Conference, was instantly killed a few days ago by the accidental discharge of a gun while duck hunting.

by the accidental discharge of a gun while duck hunting.

The late rains made big floods in the Lake counties. In Ashtabula county the streams all overflowed, and many bridges were carried away. In Chatauque and Cattaraugus counties, N. Y., heavy damages in the loss of bridges and property were sustained,

The Mahoning Sentinel, a Democratic journal at Youngstown, has departed this life. It died of a very common complaint of newspapersdelinquent subscribers. Its auti-war, spirit however, aggravated the the case, and put the, unfaithful Sentinel to immediate death.

The potato rot is prevailing in many localities in western New York, in Michigan, and on the islands in Lakes Huron and Michigan, heretofree famous for good crops of potatoes.

but now claim to be tamed down somewhat and profess to wish to live in peace at home again.

But it would seem that the neighbors

About thirty parrot guns are turned out at the West Point foundry now per week. Four hundred and fifty men are employed in the manufacture of these guns, as also in forming

manufacture of these guns, as and it is projectiles.

The Liverpool Times, of the 26th Oct., states that there is no American cotten known to be at sea for that port. The amount on the water this time last year was about 33,000 bales. The quantity of East India at sea to arrive by the end of January is about 166,000 bales, against 44,000 bales same time last year.

From official statements, it appears that the amount of drafts upon the Treasury, in the mouth of October, was ten and a half million dollars, of which six million six hundred thousand were drawn from New York. This amount is smaller than has generally been supposed.

Ninety-five contrabands were picked up by
the tug Reserve on the Chesapeake Bay, near
Fortress Monroe, during two day of last week They had escaped down the Rappahannoc river in boats. They were nearly all able bo-died men, and said they escaped from fear of being sent to Richmond to be sold South

The free market in New Orleans, for the supply of the needy families of soldiers and poor people gen rally, has proved a great success. At one opening of the market supplies were furnished for from six to seven thousand overished citizens.

A Glasgow antiquary recently visited Cath-A changes antiquary recently visited Cath-cart Castle, and asked one of the villagers "if he knew anything of an old story about the building?" "Ah. sir," said the rustio, "there was anither old story, but it fell down lang since." Mein Advertisements

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LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST! CLOTHING TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

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Two doors west of the Court House, MILLERSBURGE OUT hey have the langest and best selected stock ever rought to this market, and at prices to dely all compa-

Don't take Our Word for It! But call for yourself and see the piles of goeds thave, and we feel convinced that if you want to bey clothing, or anything she in their line, you cannot but buy. They sell goods on account of this war to CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST

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FREMEMBER, 2 doors west of the Court House
The Sign of the "Little Giant." place to secure good bargains. Clothing made to Order the shortest notice, and fits WARRANTED

COVERLETS! COVERLETS! Do you want a good, heavy and nice Coverlet! If no, call at the U. S. Clothing Store. They have ust received a very large let from a Pennsylvanie manufacturer at very low prices. GO AND SEE THEM

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,

LANTERNS BOOK STORE. Lanterns from 50 cts to 8%

WOOLEN HOODS.

STOVE POLISH N LARGE OR SMALL quinting

MATCHES.

BUY YOUR MATCHES at the BOO! Notice to Mechanics.

Don't Talk

HIGH Priced GOODS ANY LONGER. ALL INC. FOR J. MULVANE has just returned from the East with a large lot of goods, which he will sell

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HOOP SKIRTS, from 20 cts. to \$2 Hats & Caps,

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QUEENSWARE. full set of 47 pieces for \$3.75. Groceries as can be sid in town. Come and see for yourself.

Prices of Carbon Oil.

I gallon or more, 50 ets. per ga By the Bbl., at littsburg prices, with the addition of freigh only.

H. S. WESTON.

Oct. \$1, 1861.

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N. P. McCormiele COME AND SEE and be convinced what a nice Walch WARRANTED FOR TIME. Come and see my fine stock of

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Cet. 24, 1861.